

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to image projection methods and apparatus for creating color or gray scale images using spatial light modulators (SLMs) without color or gray capability. This technique can be especially useful for displaying color and gray scale images in volumetric 3D displays. A volumetric 3D display displays 3D images in a real 3D space. Each "voxel" in a volumetric image locates actually and physically at the spatial position where it is supposed to be, and light rays travel directly from that position toward omni-directions to form a real image in the eyes of viewers. As a result, a volumetric display possesses all major elements in both physiological and psychological depth cues and allows 360° walk-around viewing by multiple viewers without the need of special glasses. For examples, [Tsao et al. 1998] and [Tsao 1999] disclose principles of volumetric 3D displays based on an approach that, using an optical interfacing mechanism, smoothly delivers whole frames of 2D images, which are created on an SLM and projected from a non-moving projector, to a moving screen and displays them on the screen. The motion of the screen effectively distributes the 2D image frames displayed on the screen in a space. These spatially distributed image frames form a volumetric 3D image in the eyes of viewers due to the after image effect of human eye. In addition, this invention is also useful for 2D display applications, such as projection of 2D images and high frame rate image display for optical correlators.

Many SLMs do not have color or gray scale capability. For example, liquid crystal displays (LCD) generally use the orientation of the liquid crystal molecules in the pixel cells to modulate the amount of light transmitting through or reflected from the pixels. LCD devices are therefore only capable of binary images (black and white) or gray scale images, but not color images. To display colors using LCDs, the most common practice is to build a color filter mosaic over the pixel cells, which is sometimes called a color triad or color stripe structure. Color images can then be displayed using these colored pixel cells. Using color filter mosaic to create color triad structure has the shortcoming of low optical throughput since only about 1/3 of a white light passes any one of the color filters. Spatio-chromatic colored illumination techniques using diffractive optics or holographic elements have been developed to provide high optical throughput. For example, [Joubert] describes an arrangement using a grating system to



Alternatively, color images can be displayed by a combination of projections from several LCDs, each illuminated by a different color. For example, three LCDs, each illuminated by a light beam of red, green and blue color, can produce images of various color combinations by projection. For LCDs with high response time, such as display devices based on ferroelectric liquid crystals (called FLCD), a field sequential technique can be used to create color images using only one display device with no color triads [Displaytech].

In addition to LCDs, there are other devices that are capable of only binary images or gray scales images. For example, digital micro-mirror device (DMD) consists a matrix of actuated small reflectors. By striking the matrix with a light beam and switching the position of each reflector, arbitrary images can be generated on the device and canbe projected [Thompson & Demond]. For another example, thin-film micro-mirror array (TMA) also consists of a matrix of piezo-actuated micro-mirrors and each mirror can be actuated at multiple positions to create gray scale [Kim & Huang]. And there are also many other micro-mirror based devices.

When used as the image source for volumetric 3D displays or for optical correlators, the display device must have high frame rate. For volumetric 3D display, higher frame rate gives higher number of frames per image volume, hence higher resolution in the direction of screen sweep. For optical correlators, higher frame rate give higher processing (correlation) throughput. In these applications, display devices of binary image capability can give only limited color/gray capacity using conventional color forming practices. Particularly, field sequential technique is not suitable because each single frame has to have color/gray. Three display devices (R, G and B each) can be used to provide colors, but more display devices means higher cost. Color triad techniques can be applied, but fabricating color filter mosaic over display devices is costly, especially many high frame rate devices, such as FLC and DMD, are reflective-type display and have fine pixels with pitch on the order of 10 micro-meters. The previously mentioned spatio-chromatic illumination techniques are also difficult to apply to these reflective type

displays. The gratings and micro-lens (or equivalent holographic optical elements) used to create color patterns are generally attached or placed close to the back of a transmissive type LCD. Building the diffractive optics on the SLM or attaching them to the SLMs are not very desirable.

When color triad techniques are applied to generate 2D color images, artifacts such as color aliasing such as Moire patterns can appear, because R, G and B sub-pixels are not perfectly mixed in space.

It is therefore the purpose of the current invention to provide methods and optical setups that allows the use of single binary SLM to create color and gray images without the need of color triad optics built-in on the display device. It is also the purpose of this invention to increase color/gray capacity of volumetric 3D displays that use, especially but not limited to, binary SLM. In addition, this invention can be applied to increase the resolution of volumetric 3D display systems in the screen motion direction. This invention can also be applied to 2D projectors, using a single display panel with color triad structure, to project images without color triad artifacts.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In general, the Pattern Projection technique illuminates an SLM with a light pattern comprising a 2D distribution of different values of a physical property of light. On the display array, multiple pixels (or called sub-pixels) are grouped to represent one composite image pixel. The illumination of the light pattern over the display array is arranged such that each sub-pixel of one image pixel is illuminated with a different value of the selected physical property of light, such as light intensity. By switching on or off selected sub-pixels on one display panel, images with gray levels, for example, composed of selected sub-pixels of different light intensities, can be displayed. The illumination light pattern can be generated away from the SLM and then projected onto it. When the SLM is used as the image source in a projector, the illumination pattern also needs to serve as the light source of the projector. Illumination pattern can also be generated by using a proximity pattern plate close to the active surface of the SLM.

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This technique can therefore define and separate a single SLM into multiple sub-panels and then use these panels as if using multiple display panels. For example, when the sub-panels are defined as closely interlocked regions and illuminated with different primary colors, the SLM can display images with many colors as if the pixels have a color triad structure. There is therefore no need of built-in color filter triads on the display device.

Sub-panels on an SLM can also be separated into sub-frames to increase the effective frame rate of an SLM, by using a time-distributed illumination system to separate sub-panels carrying different light properties.

Illumination intensity over different sub-panels on an SLM can be scaled to proper ratio so that the composite image on the SLM can present more intensity levels (or gray levels) than non-scaled illumination. The scaled illumination can also be applied among adjacent pixels on the SLM in a structural pattern to achieve similar results.

Multiple sub-panels on an SLM can be merged into a single sub-panel. This helps to eliminate image artifacts associated with displays with color triads.

Sub-panels on an SLM can also be defined as isolated and integrated regions.

There are many ways to generate the illumination pattern, including passing light through a micro-lens array, a shadow mask of reflective micro-pads, or an aperture plate with a transparent opening.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1a&b shows the basic approach of generating an illumination pattern and defining a sub-panel by projecting the illumination pattern to an SLM.

Fig. 2a&b shows an example optical setup for defining and illuminating multiple sub-panels on an SLM.

Fig. 3a shows a first color projector example.

Fig. 3c shows a 2nd color projector example.

Fig. 3f shows the principle of separating sub-panels in the time domain.

Fig. 4a&b and Fig. 5 show the principle and example setups for merging image frames from different SLMs and distributing them in the time domain.

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Fig. 7a and Fig. 8a show the approaches to merge images from different sub-panels into mat of one sub-panel.

Fig. 10a-c shows the 3rd example color projector.

Fig. 12a shows the 5th example projector for displaying gray images.

Fig. 13a-g and Fig. 15 show additional approaches for generating the illumination

The basic approach of Pattern Projection is to divide the original image into

From the view point of pixels, the Pattern Projection is 1:1.

In order to define and illuminate the multiple sub-panels in the way described above, a

limited to frequency (color). It can be light intensity (or amplitude), polarization, or phase. For example, when each sub-panel is illuminated with a same color, either at the same intensity or different intensity, the image of the whole panel appears to have many gray levels, of that color.

The definition and illumination of the multiple sub-panels (i.e. multiple groups of pixels) can be achieved by first generating a pattern of micro- light spots and then introduce this pattern of micro- light spots to the sub-panels by step-on projection. For example, the pattern of light spots can be generated using a micro-lens array. A micro-lens array is a matrix of micro-fabricated tiny lens. As illustrated in Fig. 1a, passing a light beam 101 through a 2D array of micro-lens 110 converts the light beam into a matrix of micro- light spots 100. The pattern of the light spots 100 is then used as the new light source and is projected using, for example, a pair of condenser lens 120a and 120b, onto the active area of an SLM panel 130. Depending on the packing geometry and the pitch of the micro-lens array and the magnification ratio of the condenser lens, the light spots can be aligned to cover only selected pixels on the display panel. As illustrated in Fig. 1b, for every four adjacent pixels 1301, only one is illuminated by the pattern of light spots 100. The illuminated pixels thus form one "sub-panel" on the display panel.

By using four patterns of light spots, four such sub-panels can be defined on a single display panel. In fact, a single micro-lens array is enough to create multiple patterns, by using suitable beam-splitting optics to separate the illumination paths. Fig. 2a illustrates an example of optical setup. By adding a set of beam splitting optics, such as a beamsplitter 220 and polarizing beamsplitter 2211 and 2212, between the two condenser-lens 120a and 120b, the light beam can be separated into four paths 201A-201D, each path carrying the same pattern of light spots. The four paths can be recombined, again using two polarizing cube beamsplitters 2221 and 2222 and one TIR (total internal reflection) prism 223, and projected onto the display panel. By adjusting the angles of mirrors 224 and 225 and TIR 223, the four paths can be slightly offset such that each pattern covers a different group of pixels. That is, the four paths define four sub-panels on the display panel. As illustrated in Fig. 2b, the sub-panel defined by light spots 100c has its illumination from path 201C. Similarly, sub-panels defined by light spots 100a, 100b and 100d have their illumination from paths 201A, 201B and 201D respectively.

By adding color filters into the separated illumination paths (201A - 201D), different sub-panel can be illuminated by different primary colors and a color triad system can be formed on

[illegible]

The multiple sub-panels on an SLM panel can also be separated into "sub-frames" to increase the effective frame rate. For volumetric 3D displays based on whole frame projection, increased effective frame rate means an increase of image resolution in the direction of screen motion. This can be achieved by illuminating each sub-panel at a different timing and for a time period shorter than the frame period of the original display device. For example, in the case of Fig. 3a, a polarization rotator 350 can be added. A polarization rotator takes a linearly polarized

light and can switch the state of polarization by 90 or 0 degree, depending on an input voltage signal. That is, a p-polarized light can be rotated to become s-polarized and vice versa. The device can also be set to "no rotation". Then the state of polarization is kept invariant. Switching the polarization rotator effectively selects path 301B+301M (both p-polarized) or 301G+301Y (both s-polarized) to pass polarization beamsplitter 140 and reach the SLM. In other words, it selects sub-panels 100B and 100M (M+B) or 100G and 100Y (G+Y) to be illuminated. By changing the status of the polarization rotator in the mid of each frame, the images on sub-panels B+M and G+Y can be projected in sequence within the time period of one original frame, each for 1/2 the original frame duration, as illustrated in Fig. 3f. Fig. 3g illustrates how the two projected sub-frames look like. Sub-frame B+M contains images from sub-panels 100B and 100M. Sub-frame G+Y contains images from sub-panels 100G and 100Y. The effective frame rate is doubled, since each one full original frame is separated into two sub-frames.

For applications in volumetric 3D display, this sub-frame method is essentially a way of re-distributing pixels into the direction screen motion to increase effective frame number in that direction. Accordingly, the total number of pixels in each sub-frame has to be reduced, to half of the original number in the case of Fig. 3g. However, it should be noted that the checkerboard-like pixel arrangement on each sub-frame as shown in Fig. 3g, although containing only half of the full-frame pixel number, still has the same position resolution as a full-frame, with a position error of one pixel.

Using multiple SLMs with a time-distributed illumination system can also increase effective frame rate. If one SLM can generate N different frames per second, then M devices can generate $M \cdot N$ frames per second simultaneously. Fig. 4a illustrates a preferred embodiment using two SLMs, 130A and 130B. Each SLM is illuminated by a light beam (101A or 101B) through a TIR prism (140A or 140B). A high-speed shutter (450A or 450 B) modulates the on/off of each illumination. The reflected image beams are combined through a third TIR prism 140C, and then projected through a projection lens 160 to a screen at 180 (not shown). Fig. 4b shows how to use the two shutters to place the two different image frames, each from a different SLM, into the timing period of a single frame. SLM 130A displays content A1 for a time period of Δt . During the same period, SLM 130B displays content B1. Shutter 450A opens for the first half of this time period, and then closes for the second half period. This action therefore projects

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content A1 only for the first half of the time period. Shutter 450B closes for the first half of this time period, and then opens for the second half period. This action thus projects content B1 only for the second half of the time period. As a result, during a time period Δt , two frames of different contents are displayed. The frame rate is therefore doubled. The open/close frequency of the high-speed shutter should at least be M times the maximum frame rate of the SLM, when M SLMs are used in the system. When more than 2 SLMs are used, more TIR prisms can be added to the system of Fig. 4a for image combination.

Fig. 5 illustrates another preferred embodiment for the multi-panel technique that provides a simpler arrangement than that of Fig. 4a. Instead of TIR prisms, a polarizing beamsplitter 540 is used to combine the images from the two SLMs. The polarizing beamsplitter also separates one input light beam 101 into two beams (101A & 101B) illuminating the two SLMs respectively. Because of the effect of the polarizing beamsplitter, the beam 101A directed at SLM 130A is P polarized, and the beam 101B directed at SLM 130B is S polarized. After reflections by the SLMs, the image beam from SLM 130A must contain S-polarized images in order to be reflected by the polarizing beamsplitter surface toward the projection lens 160, as indicated by 101S. On the other hand, the image beam from SLM 130B must be P-polarized in order to pass the polarizing beam splitter surface, as indicated by 101P. As a result, the polarization axis of the beam directed at the SLM must be rotated by 90 degree after reflection. When the SLMs are micro-mirror displays, such as DMD or TMA devices, the polarization of the reflected beam will be the same as the input beam. In such cases, quarter wave retarder plates 520A and 520B should be used so that the polarization axes of the beams reflected from the SLM can be rotated 90 degree (P turned in to S and S into P). When the SLMs are based on liquid crystal displays, such as FLC SLMs, this polarization rotation can generally be handled by the SLMs. In such cases, the quarter wave retarders are not needed. Because of the polarization difference between the two image beams (101S and 101P), a polarization selector 550, which comprises a polarization rotator 550a and a linear polarizer 550b, can be used to select either beam to pass on to the projection lens 160. This is equivalent to the function of the two shutters in Fig. 4a setup. The situation wherein beam 101S passing through the polarization selector is equivalent to the situation of shutter 450A open and 450B close. The situation wherein beam 101P passing through is equivalent to the situation of shutter 450A close and 450B open.

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In the previous paragraphs, Pattern Projection technique is described by examples of color illumination over different sub-panels in order to project images of many colors. Illuminations of the same color (e.g. white) but with scaled intensity can be applied to different sub-panels to create images of many gray levels. For example, referring to the setup of Fig. 2a, the light intensity of each of the four separate paths (201A, 201B, 201C and 201D) can be scaled as 8: 4: 2: 1 by inserting aperture stops of proper openings into the four paths. As a result, the four sub-panels illuminated by the four paths also have the 8: 4: 2: 1 brightness scale, as illustrated in Fig. 6a. A composite pixel 6301 comprising four sub-pixels can therefore display a composite brightness of 16 gray levels (0-15) by the combination of the four sub-pixels, each of a different brightness. This method can be called "Scaled Illumination".

Besides scaling illumination intensity over different sub-panels, scaled illumination can also be applied to adjacent pixels on an SLM by a single light pattern. For example, as shown in Fig. 6b, each light spot 100 in an illumination pattern illuminates four adjacent sub-pixels at an off-set location such that the illumination intensity on each of the four adjacent pixels is scaled as 1: 2: 4: 8, as the numbers in each pixel indicate. Similarly, a rectangular illumination spot (which can be created by cross-stacking two arrays of micro- cylindrical lens) can also do this, as illustrated in Fig. 6c. If a pixel has 6 sub-pixels, it can have 64 gray levels, as shown in Fig. 6d. If the illumination pattern contains light stripes, each stripe can cover three rows of pixels and create an illumination scale of 1: 2: 4, as shown in Fig. 6e.

By methods described in previous paragraphs, the projected color images still contains the "look" of color triad structure, because each sub-panel on the display panel are physically separated by one or a few pixel pitches. This can result in undesirable artifacts in color images. Applying a projection and path-combination optical system, similar to the one that projects the light pattern onto the display panel, can merge the physically separated sub-panels and put R, G and B sub-pixels into one single pixel, that is, eliminating the look of color triads. The basic concept is illustrated in Fig. 7a. Since the path separation optics and combination optics are similar, only one set of separation/combination optical system 780 is needed if the display panel is of reflective types. Lens 120 projects the light pattern 100, which is generated by illuminating a pattern plate 110, onto the SLM 130 and projection lens 160 projects the image from the SLM onto the screen (not shown). The path separation/combination optics separates the illumination

beam into multiple paths 781 leading to the display panel and partitions the display panel into four sub-panels 700. The same optics re-combines the images reflected from the four sub-panels and merges them into one single panel with each pixel comprising the superposition of four pixels each coming from a different sub-panel 790. Fig. 7b illustrates one example of this method. The path separation optics used in Fig. 3a are used as both path separation and combination optics. Lens 120a and 120b projects the light pattern on the pattern plate 110 onto the SLM 130, in four separated paths defining four sub-panels. Lens 120b and 160 act as projection lens and projects the re-combined images at a distance 180. The lens combination can be based on condenser lens or based on Schlieren optics. If desired, more than two components can be used in the lens combination and those components can be spread among the components of the separation/combination optics if necessary. A TIR prism 740 separates the illumination beam from the image beam. Fig. 7c illustrates another apparatus example using the path separation optics used in Fig. 3c. This setup uses two sets of 3 dichroic reflectors (331 and 332) to separate the light beam into R, G and B three paths. Each dichroic reflector reflects only a selected band of light (R, G or B) and passes the rest. Projection lens 120 projects the light pattern onto the display panel. The two sets of 3 dichroic reflectors are arranged as illustrated so that every path has the same length. (This is preferred when regular projection lens is used. If Schlieren projection optics are applied such that projection beams are collimated beams, then 3 dichroic mirror will be enough.) By adjusting the angle of each dichroic reflector, the three paths can be slightly offset to define three sub-panels. The image beams reflected from the display panel are re-combined and projected by projection lens 160. The three sub-panels are merged into one.

In the above description, the path/color separation and combination optics are placed between the SLM and the projection lens. This arrangement may require a large optical path length between the display panel and the projection lens. An alternative method is to place the separation optics before the SLM (i.e. upstream in the light path) and use path/color merging optics after the projection lens. Fig. 8a illustrates the general idea. In order to merge multiple sub-panels into one, each sub-panel must carry a different light property so that the merging optics can align the beam associated with each sub-panel independently. The merging of sub-panels can be based on their different colors (in the cases of making color projectors) or on their different polarization states (in the cases of projecting B&W or gray scale images).

For example, Fig. 8b illustrates an optical setup wherein the illumination arrangement (using two sets of dichroic color mirrors) is similar to that of Fig. 3c, while the projection arrangement also contains two sets of dichroic color mirrors 333 and 334. By adjusting inclination angle of each of the dichroic mirrors, separate sub-panels can be aligned into a single one.

When sub-panels are illuminated with light of non-differentiable properties, the merging of sub-panels can be done by spatially de-coupling optical paths passing different sub-panels, guiding each path to a different reflector respectively, and then merging them by adjusting the angle of each reflector. Fig. 8c illustrates an example of optical setup. For simplicity, the illustration uses transmissive type of display panel. For reflective types, the principle is the same. Three separate illumination beams (801A-C) illuminate the SLM that has three pre-defined sub-panels. The alignment of each beam to its corresponding sub-panel is achieved by adjusting reflectors 820A-C. The incidence angles of the beams to the SLM are selected such that once the beams leave the display panel at a distance, they no longer overlap one another. Three lens 160A-C are used to project the images on the display panel, with each projection lens receiving one beam from one sub-panel respectively. As a result, each projection lens can project images from only one sub-panel, not another two. The projection paths corresponding to each sub-panel are therefore also de-coupled spatially, no matter what color or polarization they carry. A system of reflectors 830 can therefore used to re-direct the projection paths and merge them at a distance.

Sub-panels on an SLM are defined as closely interlocked groups of different pixels so far, e.g. as shown in Fig. 2b. An alternative way to define sub-panels, as shown in Fig. 9b, is to separate the display panel into 3 completely separated and isolated regions (130R, 130G and 130B) and illuminate each region with an integrated and continuous rectangular beam of different color (900R, 900G and 900B). The illumination pattern can be generated by illuminating an aperture plate or a shadow mask 910 with a transparent opening 900, as shown in Fig. 9a. Combination optics then recombines the three sub-panels into one, as shown in Fig. 9c. The illumination optics and merging optics described previously still applies, except that the reflectors have to be offset at larger angles to align the illumination pattern to the sub-panels. Defining sub-panels as isolated and separate regions has at least two advantages. First, the

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aperture plate replaces the complex pattern plates. Second, the requirement on the illuminating optics for projecting a aperture image onto the display panel is less strict than those for projecting fine patterns and registering them to selected pixels on the display panel. The following preferred embodiments are therefore described based on isolated and separate sub-panels defined by aperture plates. But keep in mind that the following approaches also applies to closely interlocking sub-panels in principle.

Fig. 10a-10c illustrate a preferred color projector embodiment. The SLM is of the types that do not depend on polarization of illuminating light, such as DMD or TMA or the like. For simplicity, the optical layout in Fig. 10a is drawn as if the SLM is of the transmissive types. The principle for using reflective type SLM is the same. By setting the angle of each of the dichroic reflectors 331R-B, the image of the opening of the aperture plate 910 can be separately directed to three sub-panels 130R-B on the SLM, each carrying a different primary color. The SLM thus has three sub-panels each illuminated with a different primary color. Each of the dichroic reflectors after the projection lens 333R-B reflects a beam from one and only one sub-panel with a corresponding primary color. By properly setting the reflector angle, the images of the three sub-panels can be merged on a projection screen at a distance 180. A color image can therefore be projected.

For best result, the illumination of the three isolated sub-panels should also minimize unnecessary loss of light. This can be achieved by matching the illumination paths to the imaging path of the projection lens. As shown in Fig. 10a, the light from the source aperture plate 910 is first collimated by the first condenser lens 120a. The collimated beam is then separated into three illumination beams 1001R-B, each carrying a primary color, using a set of dichroic color mirrors 331. The angle of each illumination beam is selected in a way such that after passing the 2nd condenser lens 120b the cone of light of each illumination beam passes the its corresponding sub-panel and reach the entrance pupil of the projection lens 160. As a result, each illumination beam illuminates its corresponding sub-panel only and most light from the lamp is collected at the projection lens.

For reflective type display devices, such as FLCD, DMD and TMA, one can use a TIR prism or a polarizing beamsplitter 140 to fold the projection beam, as illustrated in Fig. 10b. In these cases, a preferred arrangement is to do illumination beams separation and projection beam folding on different planes. As illustrated Fig. 10b, the folding of the projection beam 1050 is on

the x-z plane. Fig. 10c, which is the top-view of Fig. 10b, illustrates that the separation of illumination beam is done in x-y plane. As a result, all three illumination beams 1001R-B enters the TIR prism and hit the TIR surface 1401 at the same angle as viewed on x-z plane. The angular difference of these illumination beams as viewed on x-y plane therefore has minimum effect on the performance of the TIR prism or the polarizing beamsplitter.

When micro-mirror type SLMs, such as DMD and TMA, are used, it is preferred to align the display panel so that the tilting plane of the micro-mirrors is not on the same plane as the plane of illumination beams separation (i.e. not on x-y plane in terms of Fig. 10c). This is also to minimize the effect of the angular difference among the separated illumination beams on the performance of those display devices, since they basically use the tilting angle of micro-mirror to control the reflective intensity of a pixel.

When a FLC SLM is used as the image source, it is required that the electric charge applied over the electrodes of each FLC cell be balanced by displaying an inverted frame corresponding to each positive (non-inverted) frames to be projected. In an inverted frame, the polarization axis of the light carrying the image is perpendicular to the polarization axis of the image light on a positive frame. In order to project both positive and inverted frames and be able to see them as all-positive images, a polarization rotator can be used to switch the polarization axis of each inverted frame and thus convert it into a positive frame. However, because the FLC SLM is a reflective type display, which requires the illumination beam and the reflected beam share a lot of common space in front of the panel, the polarization switching arrangement is compounded by the projection optics arrangement. The basic solution is a combination of off-axis projection principle with the use of TIR (total internal reflection) prisms. A preferred setup is shown in Fig. 11. The TIR prism 140 allows a tight folding of the illumination beam 1101A and the reflected beam 1101B so that optics on the illumination end and on the reflection end can fit in without interference. This is called off-axis projection because the projection beam 1101B is off an axis normal to the surface of the FLC SLM 1305. The basic requirement on the TIR setup is that the illumination beam and the reflection beam must intersect the TIR surface 1401 at two slightly different angles, one corresponds to total internal reflection and one corresponds to transmission. A linear polarizer 1160 polarizes all illumination light before the light reaching the SLM 130. The polarization rotator can be placed at 1170A or 1170B or 1170C and operate

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according to the status of image frame on the SLM. A clean up polarizer 1161 can be placed after the projection lens 160 to make sure all projected frames are in the preferred polarization.

Usually, on a FLC SLM, an inverted image frame is displayed immediately after one positive (non-inverted) frame is displayed in order to balance the electric charge applied to the FLC cells. Correspondingly, the switchable polarization rotator must change states at each frame. Since the FLC has a finite response time, there is a short transition period when the SLM inverts its image. During this transition period, the image has poor contrast. As frame rate increases, the effect of this transition period can appear. Also, this method of charge balance reduces effective frame rate, since every two successive frames look the same after the polarization rotator. Instead of the above "frame-by-frame" balance, a preferred method to balance charge is "stack-by-stack" balance, which displays a number of all-positive frames successively and then displays their inverted frames successively. The switchable polarization rotator changes states from stack to stack. This display method improves contrast at high frame rate.

Fig. 12a illustrates a preferred gray scale projector embodiment. The SLM is of the types that do not depend on polarization of illuminating light, such as DMD or TMA or the like. Again, the drawing assumes the SLM as transmissive type for convenience of explanation. The polarization beamsplitter 1220, TIR prism 223 and two reflectors 224 and 225 separate the illumination beam into two paths. The display panel 130 is therefore defined with two sub-panels, each illuminated with light of a different polarization (P or S). After the projection lens, a similar optical setup merges the two sub-panels on a projection screen at a distance. A second aperture plate 911 is inserted into one of the two paths to create scaled illumination on the two sub-panels. For example, if on each sub-panel one pixel contains four sub-pixels of equal size, then the gray level of one pixel is 5 (0 - 4). If the illumination intensity over the two sub-panels are scaled as 1:5, then the combined gray level is 25 (5 x 5).

Fig. 12b illustrates still another preferred embodiment of gray scale projector. The display panel is the type based on polarization, such as a FLC SLM. The setup is basically similar to that of Fig. 12a, except for a few additional components. Polarization difference is used for separation of illumination paths and for merging of the two sub-panels. However, because the display image is also based on difference of polarization, some special treatments

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with use of additional components are needed. First, the images on the two sub-panels are defined to always have different polarization states. That is, when sub-panel 130A displays images of P state and background of S state, then sub-panel 130B displays images of S state and background of P state. In this way, the images from the two sub-panels can be separated by the polarizing beamsplitter 1221 into two paths and then merged together at a distance 180. A 1/2-wave plate 1265 is therefore needed to turn the polarization axis of one of the two images 90 degree, so that both images are projected with the same polarization state. A screen aperture 1212 is also needed to block unwanted half images from reaching the screen. Again, the polarization rotator 1270 and is used for projecting inverted image frames.

The method of combining and merging images from a display panel of color triad type structure described above applies not only to color triads or sub-panels structure created by Pattern Projection techniques, but also to any display panel with built-in color triads or build-in separate and isolated sub-panels. When sub-panels are defined as separate and isolated regions on an SLM, one can even illuminate all sub-panels with a white light and then use dichroic color mirrors to filter out desired color from each sub-panels and then merge them into one image. The disadvantage of this method is that it throws away 2/3 light. Similarly, in a gray scale projector such as the one depicted in Fig. 12a, the SLM can also be illuminated with non-polarized light. The merging optics after the projection lens 160 can still filter out the desired sub-panel images and merge them into one image, with 1/2 light being thrown away.

In addition to using arrays of micro-lens, there are many other ways of creating a pattern of light spots or stripes. Depending on how the light is manipulated, there can be three broad categories of ways:

(1) Using an array of light re-directing elements: A light re-directing element changes the direction of light to form the desired light pattern. One example is spherical micro-lens, which can be used to create arrays of circular spots, as already described in Fig. 1a. Another example is micro- cylindrical lens, as illustrated in Fig. 13a, which can generate arrays of stripes, as illustrated in Fig. 3d. Stacking two arrays of micro- cylindrical lens in orthogonal directions, as illustrated in Fig. 13b, can generate square light spots as the ones depicted in Fig. 6 b & c. Another example is an optical fiber bundle, wherein each optical fiber can represent a light spot

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when the opposite end is illuminated, as illustrated in Fig. 13c. An array of concave reflective surface can also create an array of light spots or stripes, as illustrated in Fig. 13d.

(2) Using an array of light masking element: As illustrated in Fig. 13e-g, the shadow mask can be in the form of a coating of reflective patterns (mask) over a transparent glass. A shadow mask can be a positive (i.e. light spots are unmask areas and the rest areas are masked) (Fig. 13f) or a negative (i.e. light spots are the areas coated with reflective coatings) (Fig. 13g). In the drawings, the hatched area indicates reflective coating. The use of shadow mask as pattern plate de-couples the imaging optical path and the illumination optical path. Fig. 14 shows the use of a pair of condenser lens as imaging lens. Optics such as path separating/recombining prisms can be placed in the space d. If $S_s = 2f_3$, then d can be set to $2(f_3+f_4)$, giving $S_s' = 2f_4$. If $S_s < 2f_3$, then d can be $> 2(f_3+f_4)$. If $S_s > 2f_3$, then d $< 2(f_3+f_4)$.

(3) Using an array of light filtering elements: Depending on different purposes, filtering elements for different light properties can be applied. For example, a mosaic of micro- color filters can create a pattern of colors. A mosaic of micro- polarization filters can create a pattern of polarization difference. A film of pattern of intensity difference can generate light spots or stripe of different brightness. To create a pattern of phase difference; one can use a glass plate with cells of different thickness or different index of refraction, or use a mosaic of cells containing liquid crystals of different orientations, wherein different liquid crystals orientations results in different phase attenuation of the illumination light.

There can be other ways of generating a color light pattern. Fig. 15 illustrates an example applying a diffractive grating with a microlens array to generate a color pattern, and projecting the color pattern onto the SLM. First, an array of light stripes is created by passing a light beam 1501 through a diffractive grating 1505 and then an array of cylindrical micro-lenses 110. The array of light stripes 1500 forms near the focal plane 1001 of the micro-lenses, with an alternating color sequence of R, G, and B. The image of the light stripes near plane 1001 is then projected, using an imaging lens 120, onto the active area of the SLM 130. Besides cylindrical micro-lens, a 2D array of spherical micro-lens can also be used. The micro-lens can also be spherical and be hex packed to generate non-stripe types of RGB pattern. The gratings and micro-lens array can of course be replaced by an integrated holographic optical element. [Joubert] discloses the above methods of creating RGB patterns.

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* $1/2$ pitch of the spot pattern on the mask can make the rays be reflected by the mask. Fig. 16e-top is the top view of the figure on the left. Prism A is slightly rotated to give a reflected deviation d_2 in the horizontal direction, for similar reasons as d_1 . Fig. 16f Optics for recycling parallel light rays from a lamp with a parabolic reflector. The basic concept is using the parabolic reflector to recycle the light rays directly. Fig. 16g shows another example for recycling parallel light rays from a lamp with a parabolic reflector. It uses an integrator 1607 with two lens 1608 can make the parallel beam reaching the shadow mask more uniform. The spherical mirror R1, centered at F1, recycles rays being reflected back to the parabolic lamp reflector around the optical axis (center region). More discussions and methods of lamp light rays recycling methods can be found in [Rosenbluth and R.N. Singh].

Although the above description has been focused on creating an illumination pattern using one pattern plate (such a micro-lens array, a shadow mask or an aperture plate), more than one pattern plate can be used to create illumination pattern containing more than one geometric arrangements of light spots or stripes. More than one light property can also be included in a illumination pattern. For example, an SLM can have four sub-panels, three of them being illuminated with R G B primary colors and one illuminated with white light.

Besides step-on projection of an illumination pattern, another way to illuminate an SLM with a light pattern is to use a proximity pattern plate and illuminate the plate with a white light. Fig. 17a & b illustrates one example using a micro-lens array as the proximity pattern plate. The micro-lens array 1710 is arranged in a way that when illuminated with an input beam 1701A a light spot forms corresponding to each micro-lens and covers four adjacent pixels at an offset location. The depicted SLM 130 is of reflective type. By using a polarizing beam splitter 1740 or a TIR prism, the input beam 1701A can be separated from the reflected image beam 1701B. In general, the active surface of the SLM can be placed near the focal plane of the micro-lens array. Because of the presence of the micro-lens array, the reflected image from the SLM appears comprising of composite pixels each covering four pixels and having the light intensity of 16 levels. Similarly, a shadow mask containing micro-openings can also be used in proximity to the SLM to create scaled illumination over adjacent pixels, as shown in Fig. 17c.

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Although the above description has been focused on spatial light modulators with no gray scale capacity, the techniques described above can also be applied to SLMs with gray capacity, such as TMA or some types of FLC SLM, or even with color capacity. The principle of pattern generation and illumination is still the same, yet more color or gray levels can be generated since each pixel itself now has more gray or color levels.

The techniques described above can also be applied to a display system using more than one SLMs. In such cases, images from each SLM can be merged and displayed. For example, using a dichroic color cube, a white light can be separated into RGB three primary colors each illuminating one SLM, and images from the three SLMs can also be merged. For another example, an optical setup similar to that of Fig. 10a can also be used, with 130R-130B each representing an SLM. With multiple SLMs, sub-panels from different SLMs can be optically overlapped and displayed when desired.

The methods and optical setups described above allows the use of single binary SLM to create color and gray images without the need of color triad optics built-in on the display device.

Although examples in this invention have mostly been described in the form of projectors, the techniques disclosed above are not limited to projectors. For example, the images on SLMs can also be viewed directly, with or without the help of a 45-degree half-silvered mirror or the like and with or without an eyepiece to enlarge the image. Similar situations apply to applications as optical correlators. For optical correlator applications, since human eyes do not usually view the images directly, the appearance of the image is therefore less important than the data content on the SLM. For example, if a setup such as the one of Fig. 17a-b is to be used for optical correlation, the proximity pattern plate may not be needed as long as the four sub-pixels of each composite pixel display the correct "bit-information". Users therefore have two ways of presenting gray scale images for optical correlators. The first way is using the proximity pattern plate (or step-on illumination of patterns) as if human eyes are to see the gray images. The second way is removing the illumination pattern, letting each pixel get the same illumination intensity, but still keeping a pre-defined composite pixel structure (or sub-panel structure) and preserving the "data coding relation" between the composite pixel and its sub-pixels. In this

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way, the content of "bit-information" of the target image is preserved for optical computing, although not for human eyes.

The techniques also can be applied to increase color/gray capacity of volumetric 3D displays that use, especially but not limited to, binary SLM. When applied to volumetric 3D displays, they are not limited to moving screen types of display. They can also be applied to 2-step excitation types of display, by projecting one of the two beams using the projection techniques disclosed in this invention. In addition, they can be applied to increase the resolution of volumetric 3D display systems in the screen motion direction. They can also be applied to 2D projectors, using a single display panel with color triad structure, to project images without color triad artifacts.

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All references and additinal prior arts are to be submitted in the Information Disclosure Statement.

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